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and the stragglers, represented by Bishop Freppel and his followers. Chapters VI.-IX. trace in detail the effect upon the movement of papal intervention by Leo XIII., especially in his Encyclical Letter of May 15, 1891, on the condition of the working classes, and his famous letter of February 16, 1892, urging upon French Catholics acceptance of the Third Republic. In this part the most striking feature is a detailed and illuminating account of the origin, composition, and activities of the Popular Liberal Party, the most powerful and significant organization which has developed in connection with the Social Catholic movement in France. Chapters X.-XII. furnish a contemporary survey of the movement, describe the dissident groups, and set forth the author's conclusions.

In general and in nearly all particulars the work of the author has been well done. A vast amount of widely scattered material has been carefully examined. The results are set forth in clear and interesting fashion. In a commendable endeavor to appeal to a larger public than is usually secured for a doctor's dissertation, the documentation has been relegated to the end of the book. To the reviewer it appears questionable whether the gain has not been more than counterbalanced by a propensity to put into the text considerable matter which might better have gone into the notes.

Aside from points of detail, the reviewer has only two considerable criticisms to make. The extent to which Social Catholicism has actually been an effective factor in bringing about the social legislation of the Third Republic is not very clearly indicated. The author rather assumes that because the movement has been large and active it has therefore been an effective force. Its opponents, especially the anti-clericals and socialists, claim for themselves nearly all the credit for the social legislation actually enacted. An examination of these rival claims would have added greatly to the value of the book. The anti-clericals are not always treated fairly; for them there is an undertone of detraction, often implied rather than expressed, and an assumption that their attitude was due to unworthy motives. Justice to them requires recognition that, whatever their faults, they were striving for the public welfare as they conceived it. At the same time the shortcomings of the Catholics in such matters as the Boulanger and Dreyfus affairs are passed over very lightly. Despite these faults, the book, taken as a whole, is a notable contribution to knowledge.

FRANK MALOY ANDERSON.

*Europe since 1870.* By EDWARD RAYMOND TURNER, Ph.D., Professor of European History in the University of Michigan. (Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page, and Company. 1921. Pp. xii, 580. \$3.00.)

For the second time within a few months we have from the pen of

Professor Turner a work of merit on modern European history. The first traced European development from the beginning of the French Revolution through the close of the World War. The second aims to treat with similar breadth the period of fifty years from the beginning of the Franco-Prussian War to the present day.

Until he has reached chapter VI., however, the author does not take his main theme directly in hand. To his introductory discussion he gives the first five chapters, occupying 123 of the 548 pages in the volume, a seemingly disproportionate amount of space for this purpose, especially when one considers how freighted with momentous events and profoundly significant changes are the years since 1870.

These opening chapters include an account of the Old Régime, of the topography of Europe, of the French Revolution, a chapter of twenty-five pages on the Industrial Revolution, and another of twenty-six pages on intellectual and social changes before 1870. But all of these matters, and many others too, which are included, do not seem requisite to an adequate introduction to the history of Europe since 1870. True it is, that these chapters are splendidly done, and some parts of them helpful in the highest degree, others indispensable even, to an understanding of the subsequent presentation. Had such valuable and essential features, however, been combined in one, or at most, two introductory chapters, and the space thus saved devoted to the history of Europe since 1918, the title of the book would fit its contents with greater exactitude. When the general reader, teacher, or student, purchases a book entitled *Europe since 1870*, he has the right to expect that he shall find therein information concerning events and conditions in Europe down to the beginning of the present year at least. But it is just here that Professor Turner disappoints us. As far as this volume is concerned, European history since 1870 ends approximately with the year 1918, save for the settlement made by the Peace Conference during 1919, which subject receives adequate treatment (chapter XVIII.). Certainly the reader can rightfully demand that a work bearing the above title, and appearing in the autumn of 1921, should tell whether a League of Nations was actually organized, what states belong to it, what it has done, if anything; should give more than three lines to the new government of Germany; should give at least a brief account of developments in the various European states since November, 1918. Concerning these and many other subjects upon which we should like instruction by a trained and scholarly historian, Professor Turner gives little more information than in his former volume, *Europe, 1789-1920*, published early last year.

The two volumes, perhaps of necessity, closely resemble each other. The second, indeed, is part two of the first, largely reprinted, but expanded by the addition of 109 pages to the author's original treatment of the period extending from Germany's military triumphs in 1864-

1870 to the close of the World War; and with the five introductory chapters already mentioned, which consist largely, though not wholly, of material also found in the earlier work, but here adapted, remodelled and reorganized to fit the later.

Occasional statements occur in this volume, as in the earlier one, to which exception may fairly be taken. For example, the author says in reference to the Germans: "They undertook to cut the communications of the allies and starve England out by sinking all allied ships by means of submarines" (p. 478). As the Germans also used their submarines to attack neutral ships, and actually did sink approximately 1,800,000 gross tons of neutral shipping, ought there not to be some indication of these facts in the above statement? Concerning the number of deaths in battle, we read: "The number of men killed was estimated at 9,000,000 . . ." (p. 525). But the figures of both French and American officials range from 7,500,000 to 7,600,000.

This volume is not based on research, nor can it be considered a new and suggestive discussion in any essential respect. It is, nevertheless, a valuable and useful work. It is unequalled as a text-book for use in courses on the World War, where a preliminary study of the antecedents and causes of the struggle is deemed desirable. It is superior in this respect to the other treatises on nineteenth-century Europe, as those of Hayes, Hazen, Schapiro, and Holt and Chilton, and better even than Seymour's *Diplomatic Background of the War*, because broader in scope. It is clear, well organized, contains a huge store of essential information, omits details without leaving the story vague and meaningless, covers every important phase of European civilization, and is admirable on international relations and events leading to the war.

EARL EVELYN SPERRY.

*Russian Dissenters.* By FREDERICK C. CONYBEARE. (Harvard Theological Studies, vol. X.) (Cambridge: Harvard University Press. 1921. Pp. x, 370. \$4.00.)

BUT little has been written in Western Europe on the religious life in Russia. I mean real research work, not half-fantastic pictures such as that of Stephen Graham. One of the most interesting problems of Russian religious life which has always attracted the attention of Western Europe is the problem of the "Dissenters" (Raskolniki) and of the different sects both rationalistic and mystic, according to the usual classification. Much has been written on this subject in Russia. Careful studies of the written sources, careful collections of oral evidence have been printed, and yet some basic questions remain still unsolved. The time for a serene and unbiassed solution of the problem is not yet come. Until the last revolution, the state and the ruling church kept on persecuting the dissenters and the sectarians and trying